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In conclusion, it should be remarked that our South American cousins hate to be "discovered". They are a proud people; they feel that they have a history and a literature of their own and that they are internationally known already. There are already too many *boom* books on Hispanic America. What are needed are books written with an intellectual sympathy like the wonderful interpretation of Mexico by Señora Calderón de la Barca.

CHARLES LYON CHANDLER.

Jamaica under the Spaniards. Abstracted from the Archives of Seville, by Frank Cundall, F.S.A. and Joseph L. Pietersz. (Kingston, Jamaica, Institute of Jamaica, 1919. Pp. (5), 115. Maps; index. Paper.)

This volume furnishes the student with a prime source for the history of Jamaica. The material from which it was compiled was collected at the Archivo General de Indias under the supervision of Miss Irene A. Wright, who has produced so much historical work on Cuba, and who has a paper on Cuban history in this number of the REVIEW. To quote from the preface

The documents copied consist of letters from Spanish governors of Jamaica; communications from the Crown to Jamaica or issued concerning Jamaica; communications from royal officials, and letters from secular individuals and the clergy.

These were translated by Mr. J. L. Pietersz, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, under the auspices of which the present work was published, and excerpts of these translations are published in this volume. The transcripts themselves, the translation of which the Institute hopes to publish entire, are conserved in the West India Reference Library of the Institute of Jamaica. It is suggested that the Institute publish not only the translation, but the originals as well.

It is interesting to note that, whereas prior to the publication of this work, the names of only three Spanish governors of Jamaica were known, these documents have added those of seventeen others, the list of whom will be found in the first appendix to the volume. There is a wealth of detail of the early history of Jamaica from all angles, the data being set forth in excerpts from the documents and in compilation. The importance of the material is shown by the fact brought out in a footnote, namely, that the earliest document found in Seville (dated

1511) antedates the earliest colonial paper in the record office at London by sixty-three years.

The narrative is divided into four chapters, namely: Fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; First half of seventeenth century; English occupation; and Cartography. There are two appendices, the first of which has been noted above, and a "List of manuscripts consulted". The first three chapters have analytical headings, and there is, in addition, an index. The fourth chapter is of considerable interest, and describes the eight maps of Jamaica found in the Archivo de Indias. While undated, five of the maps, it is conjectured, were drawn about 1655 or 1656. Four of these maps are reproduced in the work, namely, The Island of Jamaica with its ports and shoals, by Gerardo Coeny, cosmographer to the king; South-Eastern Jamaica; and The harbour of Caguaya (two maps).

The volume has no special literary form, being only a bald statement of fact, partly translated and partly condensed, taken from the manuscripts. For that very reason, these annals will be an invaluable aid to the historian who will write the history of Jamaica. The book, which throws considerable new light on many events, should be examined in comparison with the old Spanish chronicles of discovery and settlement. Here, again, is still another occasion to give appreciative thanks to the Spaniards who have known so well how to conserve their historical manuscripts.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

The Inscriptions at Copán. By SYLVANUS GRISWOLD MORLEY. Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Washington: Gibson Brothers, 1920. Pp. 643, viii. Plates. Large Paper.

It is not every day that a reviewer has the privilege of criticizing such a scholarly, informative, and magnificently printed book as that which Mr. Sylvanus Griswold Morley has just produced. It embodies the results of ten years of work by the man who has gained for himself the general reputation of the foremost student of Central American archaeology in the United States. Large though the volume is, it is a highly concentrated treatise, being, in effect, a general summary of most of the phases of the study of Yucatan and Guatemala and their early inhabitants and civilization as represented at the City of Copán.

There are five chapters and twelve appendices. Superficially, it would seem as if this betokened poorly balanced material. As a matter of